TH

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9195. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1780.

FOR SALE,
The HOUSE and GROUND at VIEWFRITH,
NEAR RESTLERIG.

THE HOUSE is genteel, substantial, and commodious; commands all round a delightful, varied, and extensive prospect: The apartments are large and elegant. The Office-houses are convenient and well situated; the Ground laid out in grass, shrubbery, fruit and kitchen garden, with gravel-walks; the whole inclosed with a high stone-wall, stocked with fruit trees of the best kinds.

There is plenty of excellent water, which is conveyed into the house with leaden pipes.

For particulars, enquire at the house, which may be seen Tuesdays and Fridays, from eleven to two o'clock afternoon.

From the NEW YORK GAZETTE.

New York, June 21. On the 4th instant, the Mayor, attended by a most respectable body of our principal citizens, waited on his Excellency our Governor, with the following address, viz.

To his Excellency JAMES ROBERTSON, Esq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over the province of New York, and the territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same, Major-General of his Majesty's forces, &c.

The humble Address of the Citizens of New York.

"*May it please your Excellency*,

"Influenced by the most grateful sense of his Majesty's paternal goodness in appointing you to the government of this province, the loyal citizens of New York beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on this renewed instance of the Royal favour.

"While we sincerely regret our being deprived of the benevolent administration of your worthy predecessor in office, Major-General Tryon, whose spirited, firm, and loyal conduct, in times of the severest trial, will ever claim our most grateful acknowledgements. It is with the highest pleasure we see him succeeded by a gentleman, whose abilities and amiable manners, during a long residence amongst us, have rendered him equally respected and beloved, and whose intimate knowledge of the inhabitants enabled him lately to give so honourable and candid a testimony of their loyalty before the British Parliament.

"The spirit of conciliation which your Excellency's proclamation breathes, and the zeal you have manifested to render his Majesty's gracious intentions efficacious, afford us an evident proof of the Royal wisdom in your appointment.

"The late success of his Majesty's arms, is, we hope, a sure presage of the speedy suppression of this present unnatural rebellion, and of the re-establishment of peace, when that power by which these colonies have been long cherished, will again exert its fostering care over them, and, as their guardian and protector, secure to them their freedom and happiness on a lasting foundation, when mutual confidence shall again be restored between the two countries, and the common interest and welfare of both become the object of their united pursuits.

"In the mean time, permit us to express the high satisfaction we feel in a prospect of the restoration of civil government, while we with pleasure look forward to a participation of this inestimable privilege, we cannot but acknowledge, that the want of it hitherto has been in a great measure compensated by the just and equal military establishment, whereby the internal order and police of this city have been wisely regulated and conducted.

"Will your Excellency be pleased to accept of our warmest wishes for your felicity: May the time soon come, when your Government shall extend in peace throughout the colony, and may ever be distinguished, as well by the approbation of your Sovereign, as by the esteem and affection of the people committed to your care. In behalf of the citizens, and at their request,

D. MATHEWS, Mayor."

To which address his Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:

"Gentlemen, I heartily thank you for this address. A mark of esteem coming from those we like, is most pleasing; and, when conferred by those to whom we are best known, is most honourable.

"The applause you bestow on my friend and predecessor, General Tryon, is not only agreeable, but, I hope, will be useful to me, by exciting my desire to emulate his virtues.

"During many years residence, I had daily proofs that Americans were disposed to be friendly to Britain, and learned to set a just value on the importance of the connection between the countries. The testimony I gave was meant to prevent the weakening or dissolution of this connection; but your behaviour affords a better proof than words, that a spirit of loyalty to the King, and an affection to the Parent State exists, and may easily be called forth in America.

"May the arms you have so readily taken, awe those into submission whom the humane calls of a Sovereign and your example fail to induce to become friends to the general welfare."

New York, June 24. His Excellency James Robertson, Esq; Governor of this province, on the 16th instant, published the following proclamation, viz.

"The scarcity of forage last spring, and consequent demands of the army, having filled the farmer with apprehensions, and rendered it uncertain what proportion he can depend on for his own use the ensuing winter:

"I have thought fit to issue this proclamation, to encourage him to cut and cure the greatest quantity of grass the season will admit; and to avoid the inconveniencies attending foraging by small detachments through the country, and give this public assurance, that all persons delivering two thirds of their fresh hay for the King's magazines, shall keep the remaining third secure from all further claims. That the collecting may be conducted with strict justice, commissaries will attend in the several districts, assisted by the civil and military officers of the county; under their inspection the whole will be weighed, and certificates granted, as well for the hay as the cartage. By this mode it is expected perfect satisfaction will be given to the upright, and the artful detected in their attempts to conceal. Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the Province of New York, in the city of New York, the 16th of June 1780.

"JAMES ROBERTSON."

From the London Papers, August 4.

Madrid, July 10. Mr Cumberland, whose arrival here has occasioned much speculation, intends to make some stay in this capital, where he has hired a ready furnished house, and another at St Ildefonso.

Paris, July 24. It is no longer believed that M. d'Estaing is gone to drink the waters on his estate, of which it does not appear that he has any farther occasion. The day after his departure from this city he was seen at Versailles, and he is said to have been met with since on the road to Brittany, with a view of amusing the people. On the other hand, since the arrival of a courier from Spain, it is reported that 36 sail of the line sailed from Cadiz the 10th inst. to seek Admiral Geary; we ardently wish to have this news confirmed, as the English infest our coast so much that nothing escapes them, their frigates and privateers coming to the very mouth of our rivers.

Paris, July 27. At last, all the different opinions respecting the destination of the Count d'Estaing, are united. That vice Admiral, who left Paris the 15th of this month, arrived at Bourdeaux the 19th, where he passed without being known. Seven stages further, on the road to Bayonne, he met with a melancholy accident, his carriage overturned, and he fell against the front glass, which laid his forehead open. Though the wound is considerable, he stopt no longer than the necessary time to have it dressed, and get himself blooded. He continued his route, which gives room to hope this accident will not retard his journey. It is no longer a mystery that he is going to take the command of the combined fleet, which, according to advices from Cadiz, put to sea on the 9th instant, and which had been joined the 4th, by the ships from Toulon.

It seems the rendezvous of the ships that have not yet joined, will be at Corunna, where M. d'Estaing is to take the command of the fleet.

There are great movements among the troops. Upwards of 40,000 men are already on the coasts of Britanny, and several other regiments are filing off on that side. It is suspected some grand project is now on foot, that will come to light in the course of next month. Every thing is quiet as yet, but it is like the stillness of the air before the storm. We can say nothing more, we must wait.

The moment our Court received the courier extraordinary from Madrid, respecting the sailing of the combined fleet, orders were sent to Brest for hastning the sailing of every ship in that road. The ships wait only for the signal to sail, which will probably not be until the arrival of the Spanish fleet.

The Rochfort squadron is at last arrived at Brest. It was laden with warlike stores, particularly cannon, which have already served to arm the Northumberland.

LONDON.

An affair happened lately at Constantinople, which merits attention, though we have not seen any account of it in the English papers. In the month of May last, the French Ambassador presented a memorial to the Porte, that some English privateers had blocked up la Mignone frigate, commanded by the Chevalier d'Entrecasteaux, and 24 sail of merchantmen under his convoy, in the port of Milo. On receipt of this memorial, the Reis Effendi, (Secretary of State) desired the English Ambassador to send orders to the English ships, to pay that respect to the Turkish forts and ports agreed to by the Convention between the Ottoman Court, and the ministers of the belligerent powers, and to commit hostilities only in the open sea. The English Ambassador immediately complied, but the French Ambassador sent his Consul to the Dardanelles, to request the Captain Pacha, (the Turkish Admiral) would prevent the French ships from receiving any hurt.

Matters stood thus for a few days, when an express arrived from the Captain of the Mignone, and brought word, that when the convoy had put into Milo, he had placed his frigate at the entrance of the port, to keep out the English, who had attempted to take one of the ships. Some privateers came and attacked him in that situation, but he repelled them with such force that they were much damaged, and retired to Paros to refit. He took that opportunity to leave Milo, and got with his convoy safe to Candy, where he waited for a reinforcement.

This was the French account, which is strongly contradicted by that of the two English privateers. They went to Naxia, and made a declaration to the Musselim of that island, that so far from attacking the French, they had endeavoured to get her into Milo, as a neutral port, to get fresh water; but that they had been opposed, and fired upon by the guns of a battery which the French officer had raised at the mouth of the port, and by the guns which remained on board the frigate, which killed the captain of one of the privateers, and sixteen of their men; and they were forced to quit their design and retreat. The Musselim of Naxia hath given them a certificate of their declaration, and both the French and English Ambassadors have addressed their complaints to the Porte. The French complain, that the English attacked them in a free port; and the English declare, that the French drove them from a port, wherein, by the law of nations, they had an equal right to enter. The Porte hath suspended his judgment on these reciprocal complaints, till he shall be fully informed, by the Captain Pacha, of the truth of the affair.

This morning, at nine o'clock, his Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Bishop of Osnaburgh, reviewed all the regiments encamped in Hyde-park, who went thro' all the manœuvres and evolutions the ground would permit.

This day Lloyd Kenyon, Esq; kissed the King's hand at St James's, on being appointed Chief Justice of Chester; afterwards his patent was sealed, and he was sworn into the said office before the Lord Chancellor, at his house in Great Ormond-street.

By the mails arrived this day, we have a confirmation of Mr Cumberland's taking a house at Madrid.

This day the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with several of the nobility, and many naval officers of distinction, went by water, attended by a band of music, to see the launch at Long Reach. The vessel is built upon a new construction, and is allowed by judges to be the finest model ever built in England.

An express was yesterday received at the Admiralty, from Sir James Wallace, of the Nonsuch, giving an account of his having fallen in with the Belle Poule, a French frigate, of 36 guns and 278 men, and that after an action of near three hours, she struck to him. The Belle Poule lost 25 men, and her first Captain; the number of her wounded, officers and men, exceed fifty. She is sent into Falmouth.

Sir James Wallace also gives an account, that during his cruize he drove on shore and destroyed La Legere, of 36 guns, one of the finest frigates in the French navy.

A gentleman just arrived from Virginia, by the way of New York, says, the distresses of the inhabitants of that province are hardly to be described; that many of the first families had not tasted a morsel of fresh meat for near two months before he left that country; and that Indian corn, which about five years ago sold for 8 s. a barrel, sold then, in general, for more than as many pounds. This intelligence seems to account sufficiently for what we have lately heard of the disposition of the Virginians to emancipate themselves from that tyranny, which has proved the source of so many misfortunes, and submit once more to a Government under which they were formerly happy.

The merchants are in great pain for the Greenlandmen, on account of the French privateers cruizing about the Shetland and Orkney islands.

Government have given orders for some frigates to join those on the Scotch coast, and clear those seas of French privateers, but it is feared the mischief will be done before they arrive.

The Channel cruizers have particular orders to strictly examine all Dutch vessels bound from the West-Indies, particularly from the French Islands, as government have received advice, that several ships are shortly expected, freighted entirely with the property of the French merchants, under cover of being Dutch property, and false bills of consignment.

The Earl of Mansfield has, we hear, taken the house in Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, lately the property of the Hon. Topham Beauclerk, and formerly inhabited by Earl Bathurst, when Lord Chancellor.

On Monday last Edmund Burke, Esq; and family, set out for their seat at Beacon's-field, from whence Mr Burke will go to the assizes of Bristol, to visit his constituents, previous to the general election; when there appears to be little or no doubt, but that the *abilities* and *fidelity* of this *well-tried* and *virtuous senator*, will again render him the object of their election.

A correspondent who has read of the appointment of Lord Carlisle to the Lieutenancy of Ireland, thinks his Lordship's *pink heeled* shoes will never agree with the *Irish brogue*. *Lond. Packet.*

Dr Robertson, the historian, is now employed in writing a continuation of Mr Hume's History of England, of which work great expectations are formed by the literary world. *Ibid.*

Mr Washington seems to be playing the *royal game of goose* with Messr. Clinton and Kniphausen, when by a single *shifting* of his *position* he can oblige them to begin the game afresh. These Generals had therefore better take great care how they attempt trapping this old Fox, lest they themselves might fall into the same snare. *Ibid.*

Some accounts from Rhode Island mention, that an attempt was made by several loyalists there to seize on all the officers of the Congress, and send for a force from Sir Henry Clinton, who should be put in possession of the Island. This conspiracy was discovered by a Negroe, and all the conspirators were immediately put in confinement till the pleasure of the Congress was known. The chief of them was one Brown, who had been disgraced by General Washington for some mal practices in the army.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, July 28.

"Last Tuesday the States resumed their deliberations, which will continue till to-morrow se'ennight, during which time some important affairs will be discussed, and among the rest, whether the *Last & vyl Geldt* shall cease, or be continued any longer? It is said also, that during this Session an Admiral will be appointed to command the Dutch fleet destined to protect the trade, and many people imagine Vice-Admiral Rynst will have that command."

Anecdote.—An ingenious mechanic constructed a machine, which he carried to the house of a nobleman in hopes of a reward, but could not get admittance till he promised the porter half what might be given him. The Peer gave him twenty-five guineas; "and now my Lord (said he) bestow on me one hundered lashes with a horsewhip." His Lordship hesitated, but at length yielded to the man's earnest entreaties. When he had received fifty lashes, he cried "Hold, my Lord, I have a partner without who has agreed to take half." He then told the story, and the porter being called in was stripped, and received the other fifty lashes, which were laid on in earnest.

From the London Gazette, August 5.

Admiralty-Office, August 5. 1780.

SIR JAMES WALLACE, Captain of his Majesty's ship Nonsuch, in a letter to Mr Stephens, dated at Falmouth the 1st inst. gives an account, that, while his boats were employed in burning the frigate off the Loire, as mentioned in the Gazette published last Saturday (which proved to be the Legere, instead of the Lezard), he observed three sail in the N. W. making signals to each other, to which he immediately gave chace, and about midnight came up with and closely engaged one of them; that after a defence of more than two hours, she struck, and proved to be La Belle Poule, mounted with 32 guns twelve pounders, commanded by the Chevalier Kergarion, and 275 men; that the Captain and 24 men were killed, the second Captain, with several other officers and men, to the amount of 50, were wounded; and that the Nonsuch had three men killed, and ten wounded, two of whom have since died.

The frigates which were in company, but separated, were,
L'Aimable, of 32 guns, eight-pounders.
La Rossinolle, of 20 guns, six-pounders.

War-office, August 5. 1780.

15th regiment of Light Dragoons, Captain William Courtney Cruttenden, of 1st Foot Guards, is appointed to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Evelyn Anderson.

1st regiment of Foot Guards, Capt. Sir James Duff to be Captain of a company, vice Nicholas Bayly. Ensign Hon. Charles Monson to be Lieutenant, vice Sir James Duff. Ensign William Dick to be Adjutant, vice Sir James Duff. Captain-Lieutenant Evelyn Anderson, of 15th Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice William Courtney Cruttenden.

12th regiment of Foot, William Reed, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Pressy Thornton.

21st regiment of Foot, Second Lieutenant Wastain Alcock to be first Lieutenant in one of the additional companies, vice Robert Ham. Buchanan. Andrew Fletcher, Gent. to be second Lieutenant, vice Wastain Alcock.

22d regiment of Foot, John Smith, Gent. to be Ensign, vice James Best.

83d regiment of Foot, Ensign Thomas B. Dougall to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Pinkerton.

Earl Fauconberg's regiment of Foot, Ensign Robert Watson to be Lieutenant, vice John Hislop.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Mark Prevost, of 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. 29th August 1777.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYDS, *Aug.* 4.

Plymouth, 29 July. Passed by the fleet from Portsmouth, under convoy of the Inflexible and Buffalo men of war, Southampton and other frigates, and were joined from hence by the Ramillies man of war. Arrived the Notre Dame de Carm, de Lago, from New Orleans for London, with tobacco, indigo, and skins; sailed the 2d ult. and brought over as a cartel, an officer of the Pensacola regiment, and 25 English prisoners.

Falmouth, 29. Arrived the Hawke privateer, Captain Niccols, and has brought in a French privateer of 8 guns and 18 men, taken off the Deadman this morning; has been from St Maloes but one day, and taken nothing, but was in chace of a brig and a sloop from London for Bristol. Also arrived the Aurora frigate from Plymouth, with the trade under convoy for Milford, and took the trade from this place for Swansey, &c. under convoy.

The Belle Poule, a French frigate of 36 guns, is taken by Sir James Wallace, in the Nonsuch man of war, and sent into Falmouth. The Belle Poule had 30 men killed and many wounded.

On the 30th ult. passed by Milford the Aurora frigate and a sloop, with about 30 merchantmen under convoy, for the northward. One of them put into that port, the Captain of which says, the convoy took off the Land's End a privateer of 16 guns, supposed to be the Black Princess: she had several ransomers on board.

The Hero, Roberts, from Charlestown, arrived at New-York the 21st ult. and expected to sail in ten days, under convoy of the Renown or Romulus.

The Jonge Peters, ——, from Ostend to London, is lost on the Goodwin Sands; fifteen bales of silk are saved, and part of the rest of the cargo.

The Dolphin privateer, of Penzance, has taken and sent into that port two French vessels, called the Maria Juliana, and La Jenne.

The Adventure, Daman, from London to Cork, under convoy of the Hussar man of war, was taken by a French privateer, and sent for France.

The Salton, Cruden, from Dantzick to Findhorn, is taken by a French privateer, and ransomed for 470 guineas.

Elsinore, 25th July. The Royal Union, Huitson, from Hull, arrived here this day, after being taken the 19th instant, 12 leagues N. E. from the Naze of Norway, by the Comtesse de Provence privateer of Dunkirk, and ransomed for 400 guineas; she had a consort with her, were both new ships, mounted 20 guns each, had been out only nine days. The Goodwill, Holgate, arrived here from Lynn, was twice chaced into Norway; he says he saw four privateers and a cutter; he was told by the pilots, that they had sent into Norway one ship, two brigs, and a sloop. The convoy sails hence the first fair wind; also the Russian squadron that lays here.

Poole, 31. Saturday last a brig, laden with tobacco-pipe clay, was taken and ransomed off this harbour by one of the luggers which have been on this coast some time; and this morning advice was received, that two of them were taken by a frigate.

The Rossi, from Newfoundland to the Leeward Islands, sailed in December last, and has not since been heard of. It is supposed she foundered in a very heavy gale of wind four days after she sailed.

La Perle, of 22 guns and 150 men, a King's ship of war, is taken by the Romney. The Cerberus has taken a French pacquet, and an American with fish. The Brilliant has taken a small French sloop from Martinico, with sugar, &c. and all sent into Lisbon.

The Pengwin, Grant, from the Leeward Islands to Newfoundland, arrived at St John's, discharged part of her cargo. In her passage to Placentia was taken by an American privateer,

The Nelly and Janet, Smith, from Gottenburg to the Frith of Forth, is taken by the Rambler American letter of marque, and ransomed for 420 l.

The Jane and Anne, Read, from Dantzick to Londonderry, is taken by a French privateer, and ransomed for 1200 guineas.

The Polly, Wellicot, from Oporto to Newfoundland, is taken by an American privateer, and sent for America.

The Drie Gratien, ——, from Liverpool to Amsterdam, with a cargo of tobacco, is taken by a French privateer, and carried into St Maloes.

From the London Papers, Aug. 5.

Madrid, June 11. An Irish Ecclesiatic, who was Chaplain to Prince de Masserano, when in England, arrived here a few weeks ago; and some days after Mr Cumberland and his family arrived here. These strangers have seen every thing that is curious in the Castle of Aranjuex, and have had the honour to be very graciously received by the Princess of Asturias, who chanced to come through the Pa-lace whilst they were viewing it. Many conjuctures are formed about the motive of these strangers visiting this capital at this time, particularly as their stay will not probably be very short, they having hired houses both here and at St Ildefonso.

Lisbon, July 4. The English frigate Æolus has taken and sent in here the Eulalie, a French frigate, of 24 guns, fitted out at Bourdeaux. The vessel had fought two English privateers of 16 and 14 guns, for seven hours, and would have escaped if the Æolus had not come up. This was one of the most furious battles that has been fought during the war: L'Eulalie had her first and second Captain, a Lieutenant, the master, and the master's mate, killed in the engagement.

Spa, July 24. The King of Sweden who arrived here on the 22d in the evening, positively refused a military guard and other honours due to his rank, which were offered by the Prince Bishop of Liege our Sovereign.

Paris, July 20. We have accounts from Sicily, that the damage done by the present eruption of Mount Vesuvius is computed at 200,000 livres, and it is feared much more damage will be done by it, as the lava continues its direction towards Palermo, from which place it is only eight miles distant, through the most fertile and best cultivated part of the country.

Paris, July 24. The Court of Denmark has notified to our Ministry, that on the 9th of this month a convention was signed at Copenhagen between that Court and Russia, relative to the armed neutrality.

Cadiz, July 9. This morning sailed from this port the combined fleet, under the command of Don Lewis de Cordova, Director-General of the fleet, composed of 22 sail of Spanish, and 9 French, with six frigates, one corvette, and three bilanders. The following is a list of the ships and their line of battle:

Second Squadron, or Van.
First Division.
El Atlante — San Joachin.
Le Bourgogne, Commodore. — San Pasquali.
Frigate, Santa Lucia.
Second Division.
La Purisima Concepcion, — San Rafael.
Commandant. — San Justo.
El Rayo. — Le Scipion.
Frigate, Santa Rufina.
First Squadron, or Center.
Third Division.
Le Marseillois. — El Galicia.
San Carlos, Commodore. — El Angel de la Guarda.
Frigate, Santa Barbara.
Fourth Division.
La Santissima Trinidada, — San Fernando.
Commander in Chief. — L'Orient.
L'Heros. — San Eugenio.
Frigate, Santa Perpetua.
Third Squadron, or Rear.
Fifth Division.
San Vincente. — El Brilliante.
Le Protecteur, Commodore. — Le Cæsar.
Le Serieux.
Corvette, Santa Catalina.
Sixth Division.
Santa Isabella, Commandant. — El Terrible,
Le Firm. — Le Zodiaque.
Frigate, El Carmen.
Bilanders.
La Activa. — La Bizarre.
La Golondrina.
Light Squadron, and Body of the Reserve, under the Command of Commodore M. de Beausset.
Le Glorieux, Commodore. — El Mino.
El Septentrion. — Le Zelee.
Frigate, La Nonade.

At night-fall, the rear of the fleet was 10 or 12 leagues distant from the port, and was joined by the Santissima Trinidada, from which the Commandant General Don Louis de Cordova had embarked with his flag on board the San Vincente, to judge privately where he should come to anchor to wait for the tide, as the wind fell.

LONDON.

It is reported, that the Parliament will, soon after the next prorogation, which is the 24th instant, be dissolved by a royal proclamation, and new writs will be issued out for electing of members for counties, cities, and boroughs, throughout the kingdom.

Orders were sent off express yesterday to Ireland, to impress into his Majesty's service all the useful hands they could, and send them to England as soon as possible.

Yesterday, was held a Board of Admiralty, at which several persons applied for protections; but none were granted.

All the men taken from on board the colliers in the late general press, have been discharged, by order of the Board of Admiralty.

By the returns sent into the Admiralty, from the regulating captains, of the seamen impressed in the river from Tuesday night to yesterday morning, it appears that 1900 were picked up for the service.

By the present press from protections, it is said that ten sail of the line will be enabled to go to sea and join Geary's fleet, that have been lying in the different ports for some time past, only waiting for men.

More seamen than usual will be wanted on board the ships now fitting out, there being no marines at any of the divisions.

A gentleman concerned in the coal trade has lately had every one of his ships copper-sheathed, so that when light outward-bound, they out-run every vessel.

The greatest enemies of Lord Sandwich must, notwithstanding all their clamours against his admininistration, admit that in three seas out of the four, where we and our foes have fleets, Britain enjoys an indisputable superiority, not to say an absolute dominion. In *India*, no man will venture to say, that Sir Edward Hughes is not permanent of the sea. On the coast of *America*, Terney is said to have *nine line* of battle ships and *five frigates*! but it is acknowledged that Greaves has *ten* ships of the line, and *twenty frigates* of different sizes; one of which carries 50 guns; and three of them 44.

In the *channel* we ride the uncontrouled masters of the sea; for such is the force of Admiral Geary, that the French cannot even get out of Brest to contend with us: nay they have absolutely furrendered all pretensions to the dominion of the channel, by abandoning to us the valuable convoy, that the Fier was conducting to Brest from Martinico.

In the *West-Indies* alone, we are not absolute masters. And yet we have not given up our fleets to be plundered by a superior force; on the contrary, we have brought safe home an immense fleet of merchantmen, not one of which has fallen into the hands of the enemy. Where then is the ground for the charge, so often and so falsely made against Lord Sandwich, that the glory of the British flag is fled: and that the natural bulwark of this country—the navy, has been ruined in his hands?

The vigilance and activity of Lord Sandwich was never more conspicuous than in the superior force now opposed to Monf. Ternay in the American seas. While the first Lord of the Admiralty can send out a fleet superior in number by one only to that of the enemy, we have not an Admiral, now employed, whom we may not reasonably expect a complete victory.

By the Admiralty account, upwards of 50 frigates and sloops of war, from 44 guns to 14, are now cruizing round the island in search of privateers.

Only four Jamaica-men are wanting to complete the number belonging to the port of London, the rest being all arrived safe at their moorings in the river.

Yesterday and this morning upwards of 130 sail of vessels arrived in the river, among which are 73 sail of West-Indiamen.

This morning arrived in the river nine more ships from Jamaica.

Dispatches from Admiral Geary, dated off Brest July 29, 4 P. M. say, that the French fleet were then there, and made no appearance as if they intended to sail.

Admiral Geary has with him 29 sail of the line, without the Nonsuch, which will make 30. The Buffalo, which sailed with a convoy about 10 days ago for the West-Indies, will only see them into the bay, and then make one of the squadron. The Terrible of 64 guns, sailed a few days since as a further re-inforcement. Two ships of the line sailed from Portsmouth with a convoy about a month ago, whose orders were to see them as far as the island of Madeira, then to join the grand fleet in the bay; and six sail of the line now at home, will depart without fail about the middle of next week, which will make in the whole forty.

It is said the ministry have, within these few days, procured a copy of M. de Ternay's instructions, by which it appears, that his destination is Hallifax. Luckily, the orders that were given to Admiral Greaves are as well calculated to frustrate the French Admiral's intentions, as if the ministry had received information previous to his sailing. Admiral Greaves's instructions are, to proceed to Cape Race, Newfoundland, to learn if any fleets had passed into the Gulf of St Laurence; then to Hallifax, in case of their being bound there, or to Boston; if at neither of those places, to go to New-York.

The captain of a vessel arrived in the river says, he was informed by the Reprisal, Gowan, that two English privateers were in sight and pursuit of the Marquis d'Antin and la Garonne Spanish merchant ships, that had parted convoy, and bound for Barcelona, richly laden; and that a ship of 500 tons, laden with wine and dry goods, had been run on shore near Alicant by the British cruizers. He further reports, that he had information at sea, by a Dutchman, that a fleet of vessels in the harbour of Alicant were impatiently waiting there for ships of force to convoy them out. The Dutchman said, the merchants there appeared heartily tired of the war, on account of the stagnation and ruinous decrease of their commerce.

There was a report yesterday at a coffeehouse at Change, that a large register ship from Cadiz to New Spain (her registered cargo immense) was taken by two New York privateers. The only particulars mentioned were, that the name of the Spaniard was the Dolphin, of 500 tons, 24 guns, and 124 men, laden with the richest merchandize.

This morning, the following ships arrived at Greenland Dock, viz. the Betsy, Hall, with 14 fish; the Hero, Bell, with 11 fish; the Felicity, Bailey, with four fish; the Henrietta, Nicholson, and the Prudence, Simpson, with three fish each.

The Henrietta, Nicholson, with three fish; Hero, Bell, with 11 ditto; Prudence, ——, with three ditto; Felicity, ——, with four ditto; Betsey, Holt, with eleven ditto, all for London; and two Lynn ships, the one with seven, and the other six, from Greenland, are all arrived at Whitby.

Advice is said to be received from Newfoundland, that fifteen small French privateers have been taken on the Banks by five English frigates and three sloops of war.

Certain advices are received that the Spanish fleet are out, and a junction at all events with the French, it is supposed (says a correspondent) is to be *attempted*.

A letter from Paris, dated July 28, says, "It is reported that the Belle Poule frigate has been taken off Rochfort, after an action of *eleven* hours, which she sustained with an English ship named the *Monmouth*." [Sir James Wallace can give the French a better account of this frigate.]

Our cruizers have of late been remarkably successful in their operations against the enemy. Three large French frigates have been taken on the coast of Portugal by Commodore Johnstone; the Capricieuse, of 44 guns, by Capt. Waldegrave; la Legere, of 36 guns, destroyed; and the Belle Poule, of 32 guns, taken by Sir James Wallace; all in the space of six weeks.

From Marseilles we have information, that a dreadful fire had happened there amongst some of the shipping, which communicated to the store-house belonging to the King's Customs, four of the most principal of which were destroyed, with great quantity of goods, &c. but the particulars are not given, though they say the damages amount to 60 or 70 thousand pounds sterling, besides the buildings.

EDINBURGH.

Last night, the Right Hon. Sir Laurence Dundas, Bart. Representative in Parliament for this city, arrived in town from London.

In our last, we took notice of the criminal prosecution before the High Court of Justiciary, at the instance of Mr Gammil, merchant in Greenock, with concourse of his Majesty's Advocate, against Mr Ritchie, merchant in the same place, for an assault and battery. When this paper went to press Monday evening, Mr Andrew Crosbie was summing up the evidence on the part of the pannel, after which the Lord Justice Clerk charged the Jury, and they were appointed to return their verdict yesterday at two o'clock. This they accordingly did, all in one voice finding the assault and battery fully proven; but recommended to the Court to consider of the alleviating circumstance of the verbal provocation given the pannel, as acknowledged by the prosecutor. To this verdict Mr Crosbie said he had some objections to make, and for that purpose craved he might be furnished with a copy of it. This the Court allowed, and adjourned the consideration of the whole till this day at two o'clock. Mr Crosbie, however, when the Court met, did not make any objection to the verdict.

The Lord Advocate then made a short speech, informing the Court, that his client had not brought the prosecution from a view of recovering damages from the defender, but for the sake of public justice, and that such crimes as he had been guilty of should not escape without receiving a proper check: His Lordship, at the same time, declared, that his client

was far from wishing, that the Court should subject the defender to heavy damages, being determined, whatever they might be, not a single sixpence should go into his pocket. Upon this their Lordships proceeded to deliver their opinions, when they expressed, in very strong terms, the detestation in which they viewed the pannel's conduct, aggravated as it was from the many obligations he lay under to the prosecutor. Their Lordships were pleased to express an entire approbation in Mr Gammel's conduct, not only in bringing his action before that supreme Court, but likewise for the handsome manner in which he had conducted himself in every stage of the trial, particularly in departing from the heavy damages, which the Court declared they would certainly have awarded, had not he generously refused to accept of them. Upon this the following judgment was pronounced:

"The Lord Justice-Clerk, and Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, having considered the verdict of assize, dated the 7th, and returned the 8th day of August current, with the account of expences given in by the prosecutor, disbursed by him in this prosecution, amounting to 117 l. 4 s. Sterling, with what is before represented on the part of the prosecutor, they find the prosecutor entitled to damages and expences, which, in this case, they modify to the sum of 130 l. Sterling, which they ordain the pannel to pay to the prosecutor: And further, they fine and amerciate the pannel in the sum of 200 merks Scots, to be paid into the Clerk of Court, for his Majesty's use; and ordain the pannel to find sufficient caution and surety acted in the books of Adjournal, that he shall keep the peace, and the prosecutor harmless and skaithless, in his person, goods, and estate, for the space of twelve months from this date, under the penalty of 200 l. Sterling; and ordain the pannel to be carried to the tolbooth of Edinburgh, therein to be detained till payment of the sums above awarded, and till he find caution to the effect foresaid. (Signed) Tho. Miller, J. P. D."

After which the Lord Justice Clerk gave the pannel a very suitable exhortation, and hoped that this trial would have the proper influence upon his future conduct.

Mr Ritchie paid the expences and fine, and found caution, before going out of Court.

The William and Sarah, Porteous, the Betsey, M'Leod, and a Berwick sloop, were lately taken on the north coast, and carried into Norway.

The Rosemont, of Saltcoats, Kirkwood master, from Memel for Kirkcudbright, with timber, was taken and ransomed for 600 guineas, on the 19th ult. by the Rising Sun of Dunkirk, the Naze of Norway then bearing N. E. by E. about 25 leagues.

Monday last, the foundation-stone of the monument to be erected (by the Gentlemen of the county of Dumfries) to the memory of the late Duke of Queensberry, was laid in the corn-market of that place.

It did not appear, on inspection, that there were any marks of violence on the body of the child mentioned in last Wednesday's paper, to have been found in the fields near the Pottery.

Extract of a letter from Portree, Aug. 2.

"Sunday last the Fearnought privateer, belonging to Dunkirk, Luke Ryan commander, captured a sloop belonging to Captain Crookshank, who had left her, together with the crew, on being pursued by the privateer's boat. A gentleman connected with the sloop, not chusing that she should be carried off, entered into terms with Capt. Ryan, and paid him down in cash 110 guineas. The Captain was favourable to him, on account of civilities formerly shown him, he having been entertained at the gentleman's house the week before. Ryan behaves very well when on shore, as he pays, or offers to pay, for every thing he wants. He arrived at Portree about 10 o'clock at night, the 27th ult. and took a sloop loaded with meal, Anderson master, belonging to Aberdeen, which he ransomed for 420 l. and another with salt and casks, who had run ashore, but they took her off. The privateer goes on south, taking all the vessels she meets. We have sent an express to Fort Augustus, and other parts, but she will be off the coast before any armed vessel can meet her. She mounts 18 guns, and has 140 men on board. We are in a sad situation here, and liable to every insult our enemies may think proper to offer, as we are not entrusted with a single musket to defend ourselves."

Extract of a letter from Cromarty, Aug 5.

"The Elisabeth sloop, of this place, Captain Robertson, from Newcastle, arrived here last night. On Wednesday the 2d instant, Captain Robertson saw a large privateer off Rattry-head, ship-rigged, of 20 or 22 guns, from whom the Elisabeth escaped, after a chace of four hours."

Extract of a letter from Greenock, Aug. 7.

"We are in hourly expectation of hearing the fate of a sea engagement which happened yesterday forenoon down about the Craig of Ailsa. The cannonade lasted about 3 hours. It was heard distinctly at Fairly and Largs; and several people heard it at the Old Kirk and Gourrock. Captain Samber of the Satisfaction armed ship has shown a good deal of activity. He went down this morning as soon as he heard the report. The Boston and Stag were Thursday off Sana."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Aug. 2.

"Yesterday the House of Commons sat, pursuant to adjournment, when Mr Denis Daly rose, and said he had a matter of the greatest consequence to acquaint the House with, which was, that a vessel lay now in the harbour of Dublin that came directly from the West Indies, the merchant or factor to which having this day endeavoured to invoice her cargo, was told by the officer for that purpose, "That he must have a further time to consider of it." I have only (continued Mr Daly) to observe on the occasion, that this matter shall not sleep or rest there—the invoice shall to-morrow be received, or I shall submit it to Parliament, whether, after their declaration, denying the operation of any other legislature, a vessel is to be hindered discharging here on an English act.

"Last week, the market jury of a certain district in this metropolis, seized no less than 17 cleeves of bread from one single baker, which they distributed among their indigent room-keepers. Some sixpenny loaves wanted from five to seven ounces each. What a pity it is that these tribunes of the people did not publish the name of so execrable a cheat, to the end that others might learn, that a false balance is equally detestable to God and man."

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Aug. 7.

"All our hopes of protection on this coast, and in the Murray Frith, are again at an end. The seven vessels mentioned formerly, from whom we hoped to have had a good account of the privateer, have either missed her, or did not give themselves the trouble to look out for her; for notwithstanding the very particular information that was given to the Commodore, both here and at Peterhead and Fraserburgh, the fleet kept right on their course toward the north. One of the officers who landed gave out, that they were to leave two of the frigates for the protection of the Murray Frith; no such thing, it seems, was meant. For on Wednesday the privateer chaced two vessels into Fraserburgh, and keeps off and on in her old station. We are further informed, that there are now, and have been for some time past, two revenue cutters lying snug in Cromarty Bay, and two others lying off the mouth of Spey; one mounting 22 guns, and the others 14 or 16 guns each. We will not say they are afraid to come out in quest of the privateer, whose force must be considerably lessened by sending off her hands on board the four prizes they carried, or that they do not chuse to go on a service where there is nothing to be got but dry blows; but we may venture to affirm they would be better employed on the outlook than lying where they are. The privateer has now 14 ransomers on board, some of them for large sums. She has sunk one vessel, and sent four hemp and flax vessels to Norway. In all nineteen sail. Pretty pickings for Monsieur, in less than a month, and on a very small extent of coast!

"A Danish vessel, which arrived at Rosarty last week, reports, that, on the passage from Christiansands, she was brought to by two French privateers, frigate built.

"By a letter from Forres we learn, that barley harvest was begun in that neighbourhood on Monday last, the 31st of July. The season in that country has been of late exceeding warm and dry; but the crop in general has the appearance of plenty of grain, though, on the whole, very short in the straw.

"Barely harvest was begun at Turriff on Thursday last.

"Barley harvest was begun at Gilcomston near this place, on Saturday last.

"On Tuesday last, Margaret Anderson was committed to the prison of Aberdeen by a Justice of Peace warrant, for theft."

For the CALEDONIAN-MERCURY.

On hearing that a Performer *refused to sing at the Concert, because a certain Lady of Fashion was present.*

"T******* dare refuse to sing!
"The Reason, pray, declare."——
It vex'd, it seems, the slighted Thing
To see fair W******E there.

Thus, in the Face of Heav'n, 'tis said,
Where Saints their Raptures prove,
Th' Devil in Silence hung his Head,
—Untun'd to Thoughts of Love.

T******'s Fate, like his, disarms
The Rage wou'd punish more:—
Singly he sins against those Charms,
Which all *Mankind* adore.

X.

On reading a gasconading Article dated Paris, *in which it predicted the complete* Conquest *of the* British West-India Islands, *and the* Channel Fleet *under Admiral* Geary.

PRESUMPTUOUS France! cannot Experience teach
Restraint to Boasts of what you ne'er can reach?—
Must Britain once more, (as she will I trust,)
So oft subdue—to make you wise and just?——
Must proud *D'Estaing* pour forth his Blood in vain;
And dreaded Rodney chace you from the Main!
Must taken Fleets and Treasures, every Hour,
Speak in your Rival's Ports your Want of Pow'r!
While every Sea, and every Breeze that springs,
Into her Lap her guarded Riches flings.

Deluded France—proceed, to shew Mankind
Ambition, Perfidy, and Hate combin'd;
But boast no more of *Fleets to be o'erthrown*—
Who want the Conduct to protect your own.

Edin. Gazette. ANTI-GALLICUS.

ERRATUM in the List of Subscribers for raising the Regiment of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, for Mr Samuel Watson *writer*, L. 3 3 0
read Mr Samuel Watson tobacconist, 3 3 0

Leith Shipping, August 7—9.

Arrived.

Ships,	*Belonging to*	*Masters,*	*Whence,*	*Cargo.*
Glasgow and Paisley,	Carron,	Bald,	Carron,	goods.
Generous Mind,	Dundee,	Knight,	Kincaple,	whisky.
Enphan,	Kinghorn,	Malcolm,	Aberdeen,	goods.
Peggie,	Inverness,	Robertson,	Inverness,	whisky.
Alexander,	Portsoy,	Watt,	Lossey,	grain.
Dispatch,	Peterhead,	Strachan,	Ronefs,	salt.
Jean,	Leith,	Pysse,	Montrose,	grain.

Sailed.

Leith Packet,	Carron,	Walker,	Glasgow,	goods.

Wind N. E.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Greenock.

Arrived,

5. Dido, Telfer, from Whitehaven, goods; Sinclair, Hoyle, from the North Highlands, with meal.

Sailed,

4. Richard, Roger, and Richmond, Jamieson, for Charlestown, goods. Molly and Jean, Henry, for Watterford, goods.

MARCUCII sensible of the obligations she owes to many families in town and country, is desirous to express her gratitude by every mean in her power.

Though she was told by good judges, that a woman might be supposed to teach boys to dance, as well as a man could teach young ladies, yet she found a prejudice in parents and scholars, against the practice: Therefore, to make this part of education as complete as she could, she promised some time ago to prevail with her brother to assist her. He is now come, having lately passed through Paris, London, &c. where she had been two years ago, to observe the modern methods of dancing, and was instructed by the best masters. As both had been regularly bred from their infancy, to the profession of dancing, as a business for life, by the best masters in Europe, and each having had some years practice, they humbly hope, by their most assiduous endeavours, to improve, in the shortest time possible, young Ladies and Gentlemen that may be committed to their care, not only in dancing, but also in their carriage, personal behaviour, walking, &c.

Their School, where Mr La Motte taught so successfully for many years, being the most airy, spacious, and healthy they could find in town, will continue open for some weeks; and, after a recess of a few weeks, will be opened again the beginning of October.

Being together, they can attend in families and boarding-houses with more ease and convenience than if they stood singles and separated; as during such time the one can carry on, without interruption, the business of the other.

SOUND LIST, by Mr Walter Wood.

Passed,

July 24. Greenhead of Leith, Buchanan, from Petersburgh for Falmouth
Europa of Leven, Young, from Memel for Leith, with logs.
Friendship of Alloa, Spittal, from Petersburgh for Scalock.
25. William of Leith, Hodge, from ditto for Leith, with hemp.
Charles of Leith, Johnston, from ditto for Leith, with ditto.
Young Benjamin of Dysart, Normand, from Amst. for Memel.
Patty of ditto, Pearson, from Amsterdam for Petersburgh.

Elsinore, *July* 25. 1780. Wind N. W.

MONEY TO BORROW.

WANTED immediately THREE or FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING, upon undoubted security.—Apply to Mr Thomas Rattray writer in Edinburgh.

Not to be repeated.

PATENT LIGHT CAST IRON PANS, &c.

WILLIAM BRAIDWOOD, first shop west of Heriot's Entry, Grass-market, Edinburgh, has just got to hand a large Assortment of New-invented CAST-IRON KITCHEN FURNITURE, viz. Sauce Pans, Gobjets, Stew Pans, Tea Kettles and Boilers, with a few round and oval Pots. They are very little heavier than copper, and save the expence of tinning, as they are perfectly free of every hurtful quality. They are also much more durable than any thing else of the kind, the metal being refined and tempered, so as to prevent it from breaking.

All sorts of CARRON GRATES, newest patterns, ready mounted; Register Smoke Stoves, on the same construction with Mr Brodie's Patent Grates; Pedestal Stoves, with elegant vase tops; Laundry-Heater and Stewing Stoves; Perpetual Ovens; Boiling Tables; Furnace Doors and Grates; Boilers, Pots, Kettles, Smoothing Irons, and a great variety of other Carron articles. Also, A fine new assortment of ENGLISH FENDERS and FIRE-IRONS, common ribbed Fenders, Frying Pans, Branders, Bellows, Coal Backets, Fire Pans, Black Lead and Brushes for brightening the Carron stove-plates, &c.

All sorts of Hardware Articles for Joiners and Cabinet-Makers, at very low prices.

ALEXANDER MASSON, Vintner, at the Aberdeen Arms, has just removed to the NEW INN, Queen Street, (lately occupied by Mr BUYERS) which he has fitted up in an elegant and genteel manner, for the accommodation of the Public, whose favour and countenance it will be his anxious study to merit, by sparing no expence in furnishing wines and liquors of the very best kinds. There is a new kitchen built backwards, and an addition of four neat and airy bed-rooms. He has excellent Stables, a trusty Hostler, neat Post-chaises, and careful Drivers.

TO BE SOLD,

A CORNETCY in the Scots Greys, or Second Regiment of Dragoons, at the regulated price of the regiment, and attended with particular advantages to the purchaser.

Apply to James Walker writer to the signet, north St David's Street.

Preservation of Game.

THE EARL OF BREADALBANE being desirous to preserve the GAME upon his Estates in Perthshire and Argyleshire, hopes no person will shoot or kill game thereon without liberty. All poachers will be prosecuted according to law.

Preservation of the Game.

THE EARL of HOPETOUN being resolved to preserve the GAME on his own and the MARQUIS of ANNANDALE's estates, lying in the counties of West, Mid, and East Lothian, Fife, Lanark, and Dumfries, hopes no person will hunt or shoot thereon without liberty.——All poachers will be prosecuted according to law, and the tenants and game-keepers are strictly ordered to inform against such as shall trespass.

THE TRUSTEES for putting in execution the Turnpike Acts for the shire of Edinburgh are to meet upon Friday the 11th August inst. at twelve o'clock mid-day, within the Inner Session-house, Edinburgh; where it is hoped the Trustees will attend.

N. B. The Commissioners of Supply and Justices of the Peace of the said shire, at their Quarter Sessions, are to meet the same time and place.

THERE is to be a Meeting of the Trustees for the Dalkeith District of Roads at John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 11th of August curt. at twelve o'clock mid-day.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Wednesday the 23d current, in the second flat of Mr Birrel's house, in the new street leading into Cabbage Hall Garden, opposite Nicolson's street,

STREET DUNG of the District of Croiscausey.

Articles of roup to be seen in the hands of William Darling, collector to the district.

The roup to begin betwixt four and five o'clock afternoon.

To be SOLD or SET,

THAT Large and Commodious well watered Tenement of Land and Houses called WHALES HAVEN, at Crombie Point Harbour, lately belonging to John Fisher, consisting of a large Dwelling-house, Malt-barn, Kiln, Coble, and Stillery; together with Eight Acres, or thereby, of very rich Arable Ground, all to be entered to at Martinmas first.

For further particulars apply to John Black, junior, writer in Dunfermline.

By Order of the Honourable
COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,

THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale in the Custom-house of ANSTRUTHER, on Wednesday, August 16, 1780, at twelve o'clock noon, viz.

21 Boxes, containing 1495 libs. fine Bohea Tea,

Lately condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

To be set up either in whole or in lots.

By the RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND COUNCIL of the City of EDINBURGH.

THERE is to be exposed in feu, by public roup, within Lawson's Tavern in Leith, upon Tuesday the 15th day of August 1780, at five o'clock afternoon,

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, lying in the north-west corner of the Bush of Leith. The one lot measuring one rood six falls, and eighteen ells; and the other lot one rood, twenty falls, four ells.

The articles of roup, and plan of the ground to be seen at the City Clerk's Chamber.

By the Right Honourable
The LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, and COUNCIL of the City of EDINBURGH,

THERE is to be SET, on Wednesday the 11th of October next, at four o'clock afternoon, within the High Council-House, by public roup, for two years, commencing at the term of Martinmas 1780,

The following BRANCHES of the

CITY of EDINBURGH's COMMON GOOD,

VIZ.

I. Impost on Wine, and Merk per Pack.
II. Weigh-house of Edinburgh, and Leather Market, with the Customs of the Still-yard in the Grass-market, for weighing of hay.
III. Weigh-house of Leith.
IV. House of Muir, and Sheep-slaked.
V. Lawn and Flesh Market and Tallow-trone.
VI. Poultry and Bread Market, and Veal-boards.
VII. Meal and Corn Markets
VIII. Fruit Market and Fruit Metts.
IX. Shod Carts and Causeway-maill.
X. Fish-Market.
XI. New Flesh Merket in Leith.

The conditions of roup to be seen at the City clerks Chamber.

Forth and Clyde Navigation.

THIS Public Intimation is given to Merchants, Shipmaſters, and others, who may have occaſion to trade upon the Great Canal from Forth to Clyde, That the ſmall part of ſaid Canal by Auchinſtarry that has been dry for ſome time paſt, for the purpoſe of mending the great lock there, which is now finiſhed, is again filled with water; ſo that the navigation is open and clear from end to end, carrying veſſels of the uſual burden.

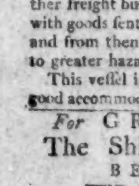
AUCHINSTARRY, Auguſt 5. 1780.

For LONDON.

The DILIGENCE,
ANDREW CASSELS Maſter,

Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will ſail with the firſt convoy in a few days. This ſhip has excellent accommodations for paſſengers.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Britiſh Coffeehouſe, or at the Croſs Edinburgh, betwixt twelve and two o'clock; evenings and mornings at his houſe in Leith.

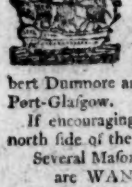


A VESSEL of 60 tons burden is now ſtationed at Broomilaw, to carry goods and paſſengers to and from BELFAST.—David Gibſon, in the Bridgegate, Glaſgow, will receive and forward goods by ſaid veſſel, and grant receipts for the ſame, and will be bound for any damage that may happen, ſea-hazard excepted.

N. B. Goods directed as above, ſhall be free of any other freight but that from Broomilaw to Belfaſt, which is not the caſe with goods ſent by other veſſels, which pay from Broomilaw to Greenock, and from thence to Belfaſt, and be relanded, thereby expoſing the goods to greater hazard, and more expences to the ſhippers.

This veſſel is to be conſtantly employed in the above trade, and has good accommodation for paſſengers, who will apply to ſaid David Gibſon.

For GREEN-ISLAND, *JAMAICA*,
The Ship GOVERNOR DALLING,
BENJAMIN MOORE Maſter.



SHE will be ready to receive goods at Port-Glaſgow by the 25th of Auguſt, and will poſitively ſail by the 20th of September, wind and weather ſerving.

The Governor Dalling is a good going veſſel, from three to four hundred tons burden; carries four long nine-pounder guns, and 18 eighteen-pounder Carronades, and will be well manned.—Apply to Robert Dunmore and Co. Glaſgow; James King ſenior, or the Maſter, Port-Glaſgow.

If encouraging freight offers, ſhe will call either at Kingſton, or the north ſide of the iſland.

Several Maſons, Carpenters, Coopers, Gardeners, and Ploughmen, are WANTED to go to Jamaica, under Indentures—Apply to Robert Dunmore and Co.

For Kingſton, Savannah-la-Mar, Green Iſland, Lucea and Montague Bay, JAMAICA,

THE Ship MARY, ROBERT HUNTER Maſter, now lying at GREENOCK, will be clear to take on board goods by the 15th current, and will ſail by the middle of September.

The Mary mounts 12 guns, twelve and four pounders, and will have men in proportion. She is a remarkable fine ſailer, and has excellent accommodation for paſſengers.—For freight or paſſage, apply to Somervell, Gordon, and Co. Glaſgow, or the Maſter at Greenock.

2d AUGUST 1780.

HOUSES, GARDENS, and GROUND to be SOLD.

THE HOUSES, GARDENS, and GROUND at Avenue-head, near Bonnington, which belonged to the deceaſed Robert Barclay, are to be expoſed to ſale, either in whole or in parts, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Monday the 14th day of Auguſt curt. at ſix o'clock afternoon, *inſtead* of Monday the 17th July, as formerly advertiſed.

The progreſs of writes and articles of ſale will be ſeen in the hands of Thomas M'Donald writer to the ſignet, to whom, or to William Sprott writer in Edinburgh, application may be made for particulars.

SALE of LANDS in Argyleſhire.

TO be SOLD, jointly or ſeparately, the following FARMS, part of the Eſtate of CRAIGNISH, lying in the pariſh of Craigniſh, and ſhire of Argyle,

The Lands of SOROBA and Iſland MACNIVEN, with the Iſland of ISLAND NAKUINSAIG, the Lands of BARACKEN, comprehending the Lands of GEMMEL, the Lands of DAILL, the Lands of GREINAG, and the Lands of CORVORANBEG. The whole Lands hold of the Duke of Argyle, are pleaſantly ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the diviſion of Argyle, are capable of much improvement, and well adapted both for tillage and grazing.

For further particulars, apply to William Campbell writer at Kilbarchan, near Paiſley, or to Allan Macdougal writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

SALE of the LANDS of CULTS and OTHERS,

In the neighbourhood of Aberdeen.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the houſe of Alexander Maſſon vintner in Aberdeen, upon Wedneſday the 15th day of November next, betwixt the hours of three and four afternoon,

ALL and HAILL the Lands and Eſtate of CULTS, comprehending the Mains of Eaſter and Weſter Cults, Smith's Croft, Mill of Cults, and haill pertinents, with the ſalmon-fiſhing on the river Dee adjacent to the ſaid lands, lying within the pariſh of Banchory Devenick, and ſhire of Aberdeen: The Town and Lands of BIELDSIDE, lying within the barony of Murtle, and ſhire aforeſaid; the HAUGH of BIELDSIDE, commonly called the *Haugh of Auchlunies*, lying within the ſhire of Kincardine; and the Town and Lands of DALHIBITIE or OVER BODDOM, lying within the liberties of the burgh of Aberdeen,—which belonged in property to the late William Durward merchant in Aberdeen, and were diſponed by him in December 1775 to William Thom advocate there, as Truſtee for his Creditors.

The foreſaid lands are pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of the river Dee, within three miles of the town of Aberdeen, and all lie contiguous. They are ſtill capable of very conſiderable improvement, which, from their vicinity to the town, might be effected at a moderate expence.

At the time of Mr Durward's failure in December 1775, he had in his own poſſeſſion about 50 acres of the moſt valuable part of the lands, which, in the rental formerly publiſhed, were eſtimated agreeable to the report of a ſurveyor, and upon which no leaſe could hitherto be granted. There are about 30 acres more not preſently under leaſe, neither of which can be brought to the full value, unleſs ſet for a term of years. This added to the failure of ſome of the tenants, accounts for the difference betwixt the rental as formerly publiſhed, and what the lands now yield, being 330 l. 7 s. Sterling, deducing all public burdens, and eſtimating the 80 acres not under leaſe at the medium rent which the ſame have of late yielded, as ſet from year to year.

There is no rent charged on the ſalmon-fiſhing, it not having been occupied for ſome years, although, by due attention, and a ſmall expence, it might be made a ſubject of conſiderable value: And, beſides the above rent, there is a quarry on theſe lands which was ſet in tack for fourteen years from November 1771, at 20 l. Sterling yearly rent, and to which the purchaſer will be entitled. There is alſo a manſion-houſe, and about 23 acres of thriving fir wood upon the foreſaid eſtate, beſides a conſiderable extent of hill paſture.

For the encouragement of offerers, the haill premiſſes will be entered to ſale at the low value of 6500 l. Sterling. And, for information as to further particulars, application may be made to Mr Thom or Alexander Dauney advocates in Aberdeen, in whoſe hands are to be ſeen the articles of roup, progreſs of writs, rental and plan of the lands.

James Fraſer clerk to the ſignet, Edinburgh, may alſo be applied to in regard to the above ſale, with whom are lodged copies of the rental, and articles of roup.

LAMPS to LIGHT.

ANY Perſon willing to undertake lighting and upholding the Lamps of the Burgh of CANONGATE for the enſuing ſeaſon, are deſired to lodge their ſigned propoſals with Mr George Rae treaſurer of the Burgh, on or before the 7th of September next.

SALE of an ESTATE in Argyleſhire,

INCLUDING

The celebrated ISLAND of STAFFA.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Britiſh Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Monday the 20th day of November 1780, betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATES of ULVA and ORMAIG, comprehending, among others, the celebrated ISLAND of STAFFA, and a conſiderable tract of country along the ſea-coaſt, being very extenſive and improveable, having all the materials for that purpoſe on the eſtate, and water carriage.

The ſea-coaſt of this eſtate abounds in fiſh of all kinds, and the muirs are ſtored with a variety of game. The yearly free rent, after deduction of miniſter's ſtipend, and a ſmall feu-duty, payable to the Duke of Argyle, the ſuperior, is 478 l. ſterling, excluſive of the produce of the kelp-ſhores preſently enjoyed by the tenants, which yield annually about 50 tons of that valuable commodity, and may of itſelf much increaſe the rental upon proper leaſes; the whole lands being juſt now out of leaſe, except the farm of Laggan Ulva, rented at 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. ſterling.

In order to encourage purchaſers, the whole ſubjects are to be expoſed at 9600 l. ſterling, being only about 20 years purchaſe of the preſent rent of this very improveable eſtate.

The articles of ſale and progreſs of writs, with a judicial rental, are to be ſeen in the hands of William Macdonald writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; and copies of the rental with John Macneill writer in Inverary; to either of whom application may be made for further particulars, or a private bargain previous to the day of ſale.

SALE of LANDS in the County of Forfar.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Friday the 17th day of November next, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of KINNORDY and INVERCARITY, lying in the pariſhes of Kirriemuir, Tannadyce, Lentrathen, and Glenilla, and ſhire of Forfar, the yearly free rent of which is about 1715 l. Sterling. There is a progreſſive riſe of rent on different farms, which in the year 1786, advances the whole about 80 l. Sterling; a conſiderable part of the ceſs and ſchool ſalary is paid by the tenants; and there is a vaſt number of ſervices and carriages not rentalled, which, at the ordinary converſions, would amount to above 50 l. ſterling per annum. The lands lie moſtly contiguous in the rich and agreeable country of Strathmore, about three miles from Forfar, nine from Brechin, and much the ſame diſtance from Cupar of Angus, all good market towns.

The eſtate is very extenſive and improveable, having inexhauſtible marle and moſs, the firſt of which, for many years paſt, has produced 200 l. the laſt about 50 l. per annum; and a large muir in the neighbourhood of the marle, which, on a legal diviſion, the greateſt part will fall to this eſtate. The mains of Kinnordy and Invercarity are incloſed with ſtone dykes, or ditches and hedges; and there is both at Kinnordy and Invercarity a great deal of thriving planting of different ages, and a good deal of it fit for cutting.

There is an excellent manſion-houſe at Kinnordy, fit to accommodate any family, with a complete ſet of offices entirely new; a large kitchen garden, and good pigeon-houſe.

The lands hold partly of the Crown, entitling the proprietor to two votes at elections for members of Parliament, and partly of ſubjects ſuperiors, for payment of ſmall feu-duties. The proprietor has right to the teinds.

The lands will be expoſed to ſale either in cumulo, or in lots, as purchaſers ſhall incline.

If in lots, as follow:

LOT I.

The Mains and Manor-place of KINNORDY, with the policy, garden, and offices; the Lands of Little Inchcauſeway-end, Catlowburn, Meikle Mill, and Mill-Lands; the lands of Clockmill, Balbrydie, Lockdrum, Mid-brae, Baſtandbrae, Culhawk, Meikle Cramond Inch, and Moſſide Parks, whereof the free rent, including 200 l. for marle, 50 l. for moſs, and 20 l. or thereby for feu-duties, is above 855 l. On the Mains is a great deal of planting, valued at 1400 l ſterling, and about 300 acres beſides at Clune-Hill, incloſed and planted in a very thriving way, and valued at 150 l. per annum, but not rentalled.

The lands lie in the pariſh of Kirriemuir, and hold of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of a ſmall feu-duty; but ſuperiorities in the pariſh of Tannadyce, to the extent of a freehold qualification, will be diſponed to the purchaſer of this lot.

LOT II.

The MAINS of INVERCARITY, with the tower, fortalice, and incloſures; the lands of Crieff, and hill thereof; parks of Lintly, and Birkhill Corn-mill and Lint-mill, Mill-lands, Sparrowdrum, Greenmyre, Muirhouſes, and Weſter Shealhill, lying in the pariſh of Kirriemuir; And the lands of Furſachie, Drumhead, Well-bank, Coſſacks, and Durie-park, with the Corn-mill and Waulk-mill, lying in the pariſh of Tannadyce, oppoſite to Invercarity, whereof the yearly free-rent is about 417 l. There is a great deal of thriving planting on this lot. A right of ſalmon-fiſhing on the waters of Esk, Proſen, and Carity, at the confluence of which three rivers ſtands the old caſtle, which, with ſome additions, would accommodate a private family. The ſituation is remarkably beautiful and romantic, and commands an extenſive proſpect of the ſtrath down to Brechin and Montroſe. The lands hold partly of the Crown, entitling to a freehold-qualification, and partly of a ſubject ſuperior, for a ſmall feu-duty.

LOT III.

MEAMS, Miln thereof, and Mill-lands, Balnagarrow, Chapeltown, Dykeſide, and Caldhame, whereof the yearly free-rent is about 176 l.

Theſe lands are very improveable, lie near the marle, and the thriving village of Kirriemuir, and hold of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of a ſmall feu-duty.

LOT IV.

The lands of OVER and NETHER MEGBIES in the pariſh of Kirriemuir, the free-yearly rent whereof is about 79 l. The lands are of an excellent ſoil, in the neighbourhood of marle, and have a large improveable property muir adjacent to them, not rentalled. The markets of Kirriemuir ſtand there; tent-meal is drawn by the proprietor, and his tenants pay no cuſtom.

LOT V.

The Lands of BALINTORE, Weſtertown, Langdrum, Burnſide, and Eaſter Coull, lying in the pariſh of Lentrathan; the free-rent whereof is about 33 l. Sterling. Theſe lands afford excellent paſture, are of conſiderable extent, and very improveable. They are to hold blanch of the purchaſer of lot ſecond.

LOT VI.

Lands of WESTMILL of GLENISLA, and Miln of Dalnacabock, Eaſter and Weſter Ward, and Dalchally, lying in the pariſh of Glenilla, whereof the free-rent is about 48 l. Sterling. The lands lie in the mouth of the Highlands, in a fine ſporting country, and very proper for goat whey quarters, having a ſmall dwelling-houſe lately repaired. They hold of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of a ſmall feu-duty.

LOT VII.

NEWTOWN PARKS, 14 in number, Little Park, Quarry, and Whammond's Faulds, whereof the yearly free-rent is about 106 l. Sterling. Theſe incloſures lie hard by the town of Kirriemuir, on the declivity of the hill, have a beautiful expoſure to the ſouth; and might be feued and builded on to great advantage, there being an excellent free-ſtone quarry in one of the incloſures, plenty of good water, and clumps of thriving firs belonging to them. In the view of accommodating purchaſers, it is propoſed to expoſe each park by itſelf.

The title-deeds, which are clear, the rental and meaſurement of the eſtate, and articles of ſale, are to be ſeen in the hands of John Gordon clerk to the ſignet, to whom, or to Alexander Farquharſon, Eſq; accomptant in Edinburgh, perſons inclining to purchaſe may apply between and the day of ſale.

The overſeer at Kinnordy will ſhew the houſe and different lots of the eſtate.

THE MEDICINE
For the Cure of the Bite of a Mad Dog,

Prepared by WILLIAM HILL, Eſq; of Ormſkirk, Lancaſhire, and his Nephews Meſſrs *William Hill* and *James Berry*,

Is ſold (by appointment) by

GEORGE REID Printer in Edinburgh,

At his houſe, bottom of Fiſher's Land Cloſe, Lawn-market,

At 5 s. 3 d. each Doſe, with proper Directions for its Application.

☞ The Public are requeſted to obſerve, That this Medicine is ſold no where elſe in Edinburgh; and that each packet is ſealed with Mr Hill's Coat of Arms, and ſigned by Mr James Berry.

As the accident for which this medicine is uſed, is of the moſt alarming nature, and ſerious in its conſequence, the importance of obtaining it authentic muſt be obvious; and therefore every perſon having occaſion for it is requeſted to be particular in obſerving that each packet is ſealed and ſigned as above mentioned, as the ſureſt means to avoid being impoſed on by ſpurious preparations.

*** *This Medicine having been firſt diſcovered for the ſake of the* Human Species, *and taken by them with uninterrupted ſucceſs for near a century, ſeveral perſons were deſirous of giving it to* ANIMALS. *In compliance, therefore, with their requeſt, a ſimilar medicine has been adapted for the Brute Creation, which may be had as above,* price 5 s. 3 d. *the doſe, with proper directions.*

Where may be had,

The following MEDICINES, invented by the late Sir JOHN HILL:

1. ESSENCE OF WATER-DOCK,

For the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and all Cutaneous Diſorders.

☞ Authors of the higheſt credit have affirmed, That the Water-dock Root is an abſolute and certain cure for the Scurvy: and, perhaps, there never was an inſtance, when it has been fairly tried, in which it failed. The great virtue of the Root lies in its inner rind, of which this Eſſence is a perfect ſolution. A tea-ſpoonful is a ſufficient doſe. It ſhould be taken twice a-day in a wine glaſs of water, or, what is ſtill better, in an infuſion of the Dock-root itſelf, where that can be had, which ſtill increaſes its virtue. It muſt be continued for a conſiderable time; and the perſon ſhould all the while avoid high-ſeaſoned foods, and uſe moderate exerciſe. Experience ſhows, that from this eaſy method the patient may expect a perfect and laſting cure. Price 3 s. the bottle.

2. For the GRAVEL. TINCTURE of GOLDEN ROD, Price 4 s. the bottle.

And the following MEDICINES, at 3 s. each bottle.

3. PECTORAL BALSAM of HONEY, for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarſeneſs, Catarrhs, Aſthmas, Conſumptions, &c.

4. VERONICA, or SPEEDWELL DROPS; for ſtengthening weakened conſtitutions, whether impaired by long illneſs, or hurt by too free living, or from ill cured diſeaſes.

5. LETTUCE JUICE; to ſerve the purpoſes of Laudanum, without its danger. It poſſeſſes the virtues of Opium, but it has not its diſguſtful taſte, ill ſmell, or miſchievous effects. Taken at night, it gives reſt; in the day-time, eaſe and cheerfulneſs; having the effect of cordials, without their ſcheat.

6. TINCTURE of POLYPODY. The FAMILY PURGE. The celebrated CATHARTIC of the ancient Greeks. It is ſafe, pleaſant and effectual. It operates within an hour or two after taking; and that without the leaſt uneaſineſs, griping, or ſharpneſs. In habitual coſtiveneſs, it is the beſt of all medicines, becauſe it does not bind afterwards.

7. ESSENCE OF RESTHARROW, for the Gravel and Stone. To diſſolve the ſtone in the bladder, ſays Dr Hill, has baffled all the attempts I have ever made; but the good is infinite that will be obtained by the root of Reſtharrow, in every other ſtate of this terrible diſeaſe, and eaſe, with ſafety, will be had, even in that worſt of all. For thoſe who cannot get the root, this Eſſence is prepared. It immediately ſoftens and cleanſes the paſſages; cauſes a great and eaſy flow of urine; and ſoon brings down the gravel and ſmall ſtones, with leſs pain.

8. VOLATILE SPIRIT OF FEVERFEW, for the cure of Head-achs, and Prevention of Palſies and Apoplexies, often following the worſt kinds of them.

9. ALOEDARIAN DROPS, for diſorders of the ſtomach, and chronic diſeaſes which thence derive their origin; for ſtrengthening broken conſtitutions, and ſoftening the decays of age.

10. RED SPEEDWELL DROPS, for heats and redneſs in the face.

11. CARLINE TINCTURE, excellent for a wandering gout, and for ſtrengthening the ſtomach and opening obſtructions.

12. The CYRENÆAN JUICE, for NERVOUS DISORDERS. It cures head-achs, fits, tremblings, ſpaſms, weakneſs, vapours, and melancholy: it ſoftens phlegm; keeps the bowels properly open; and cures all hyſterical complaints. It is alſo a certain cure for the convulſive and common Aſthma.

13. BALSAMIC TINCTURE OF AGRIMONY, for the cure of the JAUNDICE, and other diſorders of the LIVER.

14. TINCTURE OF CENTAURY, for WEAK STOMACHS.

15. TINCTURE OF SAGE, for the Weakneſs of Age.

16. ESSENCE of WATER-DOCK, for the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and all CUTANEOUS DISORDERS.

17. GERMANDER DROPS, for Slow Fevers, or Nervous Fevers, which affect the ſpirits.

18. LIQUID EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK, for the Cure of CANCERS.

19. TINCTURE OF SPLEENWORT, for the cure of Hypochondriacal Diſorders.

20. GENUINE TINCTURE OF VALERIAN, for Nervous Diſorders. 2 s. 6 d.

21. The WORM TINCTURE. A few drops of which, taken once or twice a-day, gradually deſtroy worms; clear the bowels of that ſlime which give them origin; and ſtrengthen the ſtomach and inteſtines, ſo as to prevent more being produced. Nearly one fifth part of the children born in Britain are killed by worms, or by the diſeaſes they occaſion: this phyſicians well know; and this may be prevented by the medicine now offered to the public, which is perfectly innocent, free from any grain of Mercury, or other metallic preparation, being the ſimple tincture of an herb; uſed many years in private practice, both in London and Germany, and now firſt made public. It is ſold at 2 s. a bottle.

22. PETASITE POWDERS, for the cure of Fevers. From the experience of more than ten years, in a great variety of caſes, this powder has been found effectual in the cure of Fevers, and incapable of doing any harm, or of producing any violent effects. It is ſold at 2 s. the ſix papers. One paper is a doſe.

23. SPAR TINCTURE, for the Cure of the GRAVEL; Pains in the back and loins; Ulcerations of the kidneys, and urinary paſſages, and ſmall STONES.

24. CELANDINE, for the PILES; a medicine which regulates their diſcharges; prevents their ever being obſtructed, or ever bleeding too freely; moderates the pain, and preſerves the health.

25. SONCHUS JUICE, for the Cure of DEAFNESS. It is prepared from the Juice of the Great Creeping Sow Thiſtle, with uſeful additions, and has cured multitudes of perſons, ſome in a condition thought beyond cure by very judicious practitioners.

Of GEO. REID *may alſo be had*,

The CYPRIAN PREVENTIVE, price 10 s. 6 d. each, in bottle or powder.

Edinburgh SYPHILITIC ANTIDOTE, 5 s. the ſmall, and 10 s. 6 d. the large bottle.

CHINESE LOTION, price 5 s. the bottle.

FREEMAN's ANTISCORBUTIC BITTER DROPS, price 3 s. the bottle.——N. B. Any perſon who takes half a dozen bottles together, will have them at 15 s.

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